

with the maintenance of a set of people, who are most properly denominated, when they are called, *dead hands*. As an inducement to follow this measure, and as a proof that a country is none the worse without hierarchy, but rather the better, we have the example of America at this instant before our eyes; a country which bids fair to become one of the most wonderful and happy on the face of the globe. And if America can thrive without supporting an expensive established clergy, why may not England? Is there any such great difference between the two countries? To be sure, the soil of America is much more productive than that of England, but that is the very reason why every possible burden should be taken off the English farmer, in order to enable him to bring his produce to market as cheap as possible. But to this it may be said, can the taking the tithes from the clergy, and still leaving them, but applying them to defray the expenses of government, lessen the burden of the grower? In the first instance it cannot, but in the long run it undoubtedly will; for, on the present system, the farmers are paying these tithes to people who are of no service to the government; but if the measures were adopted which I here recommend, they would go towards paying our navy and army, and so gradually diminish the amount of taxes indispensably necessary to be raised on the present corrupt system. It must be evident to every one, that the debt is already unpayable, and as, no doubt, many families will be utterly ruined by it, humanity itself should make us use every means to prevent its increase.

A. B.

Among the articles worthy of observation in Cobbett's paper of the 17th of October, is that which relates to the vast emigration from England to France, since the restoration of the Bourbons. In corroboration, by the last advice we learn that it was calculated not less than 50,000 persons, many of them of the class of gentry, whose income amounted from 100 to 1,000 per ann. had left the country. It is known, that a man with 200*l*. a year, can live as handsomely and luxuriously in France, as in England for 600*l*.—In France, a loaf can be got for 4*d*, which will cost 1*s*. in England—Beef may be had for 2*d*. per lb. a fowl for 4*d*. and a turkey for 2*s*.—In France, a bottle of the best wine may be got for 1*s*. which costs 5*s*. in England; every thing else in proportion.—The climate of France also is infinitely preferable to that of England, and the habitual cheerfulness and suavity of the French people in general, is another inducement to men who are disgusted and exhausted by the long list of government taxes, tithes, and poor rates.

In short in the month of Sept. last, it was calculated that a drain of five millions of ready money had already been made on the English nation, to supply the wants and expenses of Lord Wellington's army during the war!

To this vast drain is to be added, that nearly all the foreigners who had taken refuge in England during the continental troubles, have left that country, and drawn all their monies from the Banks and Funds.—And this accounts for the great depression of Public Stocks and Omnium.

John Bull begins to make a terrible noise about these things.—When peace was made with France, he expected to enjoy the halcyon days of peace and plenty, and freed from taxes.—No such thing.—Money is now scarcer than before, and the heavy taxes remain; and the American war is the pretext for continuing them; and what is still more provoking, the Yankee privateers take his merchant vessels in his own waters, and almost in his own harbors.—John grows very loudly about no trade & no money, but an abundance of heavy taxes.—Nor have the Americans, as he was told, submitted to the mild ways of Lord Castlereagh, & that very amiable legitimate Sovereign, the Prince Regent!

What a lesson is here for the people of America!—How much should they appreciate the many blessings they enjoy beyond any nation in the world!—What a warning should this be to those amongst us, who sigh for Royalty with all its numerous and expensive incumbrances, and for an established Hierarchy, with its long train of taxes and tithes, and ecclesiastical pains, penalties, and restrictions.

Dem. Press.

CONGRESS.

INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1814.

After the presentation of a few petitions, &c.—

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. rose to make a motion. He said there was now an individual in this town, by the name of Matthew Guy, a native of the town of Dumfries, who by an extraordinary act of bravery and heroism, had himself captured a British officer and four British seamen. He was in an oyster boat in the neighborhood of Chippewanzie, into which he was pursued by a British vessel; and, after he got into the creek, a barge was sent after him with a midshipman and four men. This individual, finding he must be overtaken, went ashore in a small skiff, and concealed himself in the margin of the creek with his duck-gun, directing a mulatto man who was the only person in company with him to pursue his way up the creek. The mulatto man accordingly steered up the creek, under a sharp fire from the barge which was in pursuit. When the barge passed within a convenient distance, Mr. Guy discharged his gun with such steady aim at it, as to wound four of the five men on board, who immediately cried for quarter; which being readily granted, passed ashore whilst Guy was loading his gun a second time. On finding the inferiority of force to which they had surrendered their arms, the prisoners were disposed to attempt a rescue; but their captor presented his piece a second time at them, and they deemed it proper to submit, the officer and three others being already wounded. The brave man who performed

this exploit delivered his prisoners up to the militia in St. Mary's county, by whom they had been brought to the city. Though this case did not come within the letter, he said it certainly did within the equity of the law, which allows a bounty of 100 dollars on every prisoner taken by privateers; because this individual had redeemed from captivity one of our naval officers and four of our seamen by obtaining the means of their exchange—which was the principle on which the act in question was passed. He was desirous to extend the provision of that bill to this individual; and therefore moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to Matthew Guy for five English prisoners captured by him."

A Colonel Chambers has invented a curious constructed Gun, and applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for encouragement. In order to satisfy them of its utility he has made several experiments with it, in the presence of all the members. The gun is described to have seven barrels, and discharges 224 times, too rapidly to count, and is capable of being moved in any direction, while discharging.

The committee appointed to enquire into the nature and advantages of Chambers' repeating guns, and the expediency of employing them in the service of this state,

REPORT:

That in order fully to investigate the subject referred to them, they have had much personal intercourse with the inventor, have carefully examined and tried the guns themselves and have obtained the testimony of distinguished officers both in the army and navy, in favor of their efficacy.—The committee abstained, for obvious reasons, from any public explanation of the construction of these arms—the result however, of their enquiry is a decided conviction that the invention is of the highest importance, not merely from its destructive powers but as occasioning a great saving both of men and money, and that it is particularly entitled to the attention of the legislature as the production of a citizen of Pennsylvania—they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Governor of this commonwealth be and he is hereby authorised to contract with Joseph G. Chambers for the supply of fifty of his newly invented repeating swivels of 224 shots each with ten carriages and a complete apparatus of moulds, rod and implements adapted to field service—and also contract with the said Joseph G. Chambers for the alteration of five hundred muskets belonging to this State, in such manner as to fit them to discharge twelve shots each.—Provided, that the price of each swivel and its apparatus shall not exceed 150 dollars—of each carriage for five swivels 150 dollars—and the alteration of each musket with the rod and charger \$4 12 1-2 cents to be delivered into the arsenal of this state and paid on delivery, on a warrant drawn on the treasurer.—Dem. Press.

ESSEX AND GEN. ARMSTRONG.

The conduct of the English, in attacking the Essex and the General Armstrong in neutral ports, has been weakly and ignorantly supposed to be an unprecedented outrage against the law of nations, & which therefore casts a new and deeper stain upon the character of England.—The fact, however, is not so; she has habitually acted upon the same principle. Azuni, in his Dissertation on the Maritime Law of Europe, (vol. 2d, page 331) cites the following passage from D'Haubern, an eminent Spanish writer: "The English are the only nation who have been guilty of those outrages; without regard to any law, and against all reason, they seize the vessels of their enemies, in the sight, and under the very cannon of neutral ports; such conduct should not be considered as a rule of general practice, since no one is bound to regulate his behaviour by proceedings altogether unjust." Azuni, himself, commenting on this passage thus proceeds: "This passage of D'Haubern is not a slanderous invective. The English have been careful to evince, by their conduct, that nothing has been invented against them in this respect. In 1794, Genoa, a neutral port, was witness to the unworthy perfidy of an English vessel. The French frigate La Modeste reposing tranquilly under the protection and asylum granted by the perfect neutrality of the Genoese republic saw, without suspicion, a ship of 74 guns place itself along her side, by a stratagem that increased her security.—All at once the English ordered the French to lower their flag. On their refusal to obey the summons, flying ladders, already prepared were thrown upon her. The French unarmed, were easily massacred; the English, in their boats, pursued the unfortunate men who had thrown themselves into the sea for safety, dispatched them with their oars, or precipitated them to the bottom of the waves, red with the blood of the victims."

This was a gallant achievement for which the captain was probably made an admiral, or from the character and color of his exploit, was perhaps honored with the title to display the bloody hand* in his coat of arms. The destruction of our ships is not indeed likely to receive the same reward; for the bloodshed on these occasions is not a fit subject to be commemorated by British honor. Let us however, do justice to our enemy, and offer them the excuse, that it is extremely hard

to get rid of old habits; let us also acknowledge the respect and deference they manifest towards us, by taking the trouble of fabricating lies to make something like an apology for acts, which they commit against others, without ceremony or pretext.

* A bloody hand, is, in heraldry, the distinctive mark of an English baronet. That dignity was created by James the first, as an honorary reward for his chief instruments in executing his merciful and liberal plan of expelling the natives, seizing to the crown and granting to new settlers all the lands in the north of Ireland. The bloody hand was the emblem allotted to them, probably as a memento of the manner in which they were to do their work of settling and civilizing that ill-fated country.

A GOOD SHOT.

We understand that on the 16th inst. a British tender (formerly the Franklin, belonging to the Constellation, taken in Lynhaven bay) gave chase to an oyster boat in the neighborhood of Blackstone's Island. A boat was manned from the tender with an officer and 4 men armed with muskets and cutlasses, which got within gun shot of the oyster boat and fired several guns at her, which struck different parts of the vessel.—The owner, a yellow man, not liking to lose his all without a struggle made for a small creek, and advised a young white man who was with him (the only two on board) to take his ducking gun, (having but the one) get into the canoe and go ashore and secret himself till the boat should come near a point which he was endeavoring to make, and then fire into it. The young man kept himself snug until the boat came within about 50 yards of him, when he fired with such effect as to wound the officer and 3 men—they all immediately fell flat and bellowed out lustily for quarters. The young man loaded his gun again and ordered them to push the boat ashore and surrender, which they did, and after having secured their arms (3 muskets and 2 cutlasses) and being joined by his companion, they marched them to where some militia were stationed, not far off in St. Mary's county, and delivered them up to the commanding officer, who sent them under guard to Washington. The oyster boat arrived here yesterday and proceeded on to Washington with her prize.—Alex. Herald.

From a Rhode Island paper.

BRITISH VESSELS OF WAR

Lost and captured since June 18, 1812.

Leopard	50	Reindeer	18
Woodwich	44	Plumper	16
Confiance	39	Daring	16
Guerriere	38	Falcon	16
Java	38	Magnet	16
Macedonian	38	Bold	16
Barbadoes	32	Herald	16
Southampton	32	Boxer	16
Duvalius	32	Duke of Gloucester	14
Laurestinus	24	Dominica	14
Atlanta	20	Lady Prevost	12
Peacock	20	Laura	12
Alert	20	Rhodian	12
Detroit	20	Alpheus	12
Linnet	20	Cherub	10
Hermes	20	Finch	10
Queen Charlotte	19	Hunter	10
Epervier	18	Racer	10
Emulous	18	Holly	10
Colibri	18	Highflyer	10
Avenger	18	Club	8
Tweed	18	Subtle	8
Goshawk	18	Ballou	8
Halcyon	18	Little Belt	2
Fantome	18	Chippewa	1
Nancy	18		

* Captured. † Lost. ‡ Captured on the Lakes.

The three degrees of comparison—Positive Comparative and Superlative.

When Johnny Bull heard of the capture of the Frolic by the Wasp, he felt quite waspish—this was positive.

When his Peacock was sunk by the Hornet, he got as "mad as a Hornet"—this was comparative.

When the Wasp sunk his Reindeer he was stung to the quick—this was superlative.

When the same vessel sunk his brig of war Avon, he was—it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what; there being in the comparison of adjectives nothing beyond a superlative.

FRENCH EXPOSE.

Abstract of an Expose of the internal state of France, presented in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, July 13, 1814.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

It (the Expose) brings to light many important facts which have been for many years studiously concealed, and is probably the most satisfactory statement that can be obtained, of the condition of the kingdom at the time of its delivery into the hands of its legitimate sovereign.

Notwithstanding the oppressive operation of the conscription and the continental system, agriculture has improved since the revolution. The greatest sufferers have been the proprietors of vineyards; many of whom have rooted up their vines and brandies. The breed of sheep has been rather injured by forcing too hastily the merino cross.—The breed of horses has been greatly improved. But this advantage was nearly lost by the destruction of 230,000 horses in the fatal campaign of 1812 and 1813. These horses cost the government from 400 to 450 francs a piece.—The mines have been improved. They employ 17,000 workmen, and produce to the government an annual revenue of 251,000 francs.

The manufacturers derive some benefit from the continental system, but were by the same cause subjected to disadvantage from want of many raw materials. The cotton manufacturers employ 60,000 persons, and 1,000,000 francs of capital.

The silk and linen manufacturers have suffered. Of 15,000 looms at Lyons in 1797, during the late war, there were only 8,000.

Commerce suffered greatly, both from the narrowing of the sphere of its operation, and from the instability of the commercial and revenue laws.

Large sums were raised for internal improvements, such as roads, prisons &c. &c. but a great proportion of the sums appropriated for those purposes were directed by the government to other objects. Many great enterprises were undertaken, some for utility and others for ostentation, while other works of obvious utility were neglected. On the establishment of the capital 24,000,000 have been expended and 19,000,000 more will be required to complete the works that have been commenced. The canals are in an improved state, but unfinished.

The war department is in the greatest disorder. The land forces, May 1, including gendarmes, veterans, &c. amounted to

520,000
Besides these, on half pay 122,000
Prisoners returning from Prussia, Austria, England and Russia 160,000
Staff of the army, 1,874

The amount of pay and half pay for 1814, is 236,000,000 francs. The losses in artillery and ammunition in 1812 and 1813, amounted to 23,000,000 francs. The expenses of the war department for 1814 will be 740,000,000.

The navy has suffered greatly by the very means which have been adopted to give it the appearance of strength. The attempts to display a factitious power on the coasts, have depopulated those parts of the country. In creating the pompous flotilla by which an invasion of England was threatened, and 150,000,000 were sacrificed. During the last fifteen years France has lost forty three ships of the line, eighty two frigates, seventy six corvettes, and sixty two transports and packets worth 200,000,000 francs. The best ports have been neglected, and all the arsenals are exhausted.

In the department of finances for several years past, there have been great deficits. The public debt in thirteen years past has increased 1,645,469,000 francs. The value of a franc is nearly 18 cents of our money.

PICTURE OF THE WEST-INDIES.

A respectable female of the Island of St. Bartholomew, having gone from thence to St. Martins, for the benefit of her health, being afflicted with a complaint which soon proved fatal. After her death much difficulty was experienced in obtaining plank necessary to make her a coffin—one person alone was found possessed of some which could not be bought or obtained; until the friends of the deceased agreed to furnish (within a limited time, from St. Barts.) as much plank as should be used for that purpose—after which stipulation, the boards were furnished, otherwise this unfortunate female must have been entered without a coffin.

Poulson.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

Extract of a letter from Amelia Island, dated the 13th inst.

"We have had several arrivals here in short passages from Europe—one sailed from Portsmouth the 2d November, and brought London dates to the 29th October, in which it is stated (so says the captain) that the Grand Congress at Vienna had been postponed to the 1st of March next—I doubt it however."

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to E. WARFIELD for Merchandise or Medical services, are informed that their accounts are now ready for delivery. He will start to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of February, and flatters himself those that have made accounts with him, will conform to his rule, that is to pay off their accounts to those periods at which he goes to the East.—The object to be obtained is too evident to need any thing further to be said by him—for every one knows, Goods cannot be purchased on good terms, (if at all) without the money. Lexington, January 6, 1815. 2-2

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Buck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession. 1 January 2, 1815.

B. T. Longbotham, SURGEON DENTIST.

(From Charleston, S. C.)

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends being in that place in the course of a few days, for the purpose of following his profession; but as his ill state of health will permit him to remain no longer than may be requisite to perform the operations, of which he is notified, immediately he arrives—it is solicited as a particular favor, that those desirous of his services will intimate the same by letter, left at the Post Office, (previous to his arrival) mentioning their name and address. And as DENTISTRY is an art not generally understood, he presumes to point out a few of those advantages derivable therefrom. Teeth, REAL or ARTIFICIAL, can be replaced in so natural a manner, and so well to resemble those deficient, both for use and ornament, as not to be discoverable to the most minute observer; such as are hollow and produce fisted breath can be PLUGGED, negating not only that but further decay, and rendering them useful as ever. STUMPS may be removed with the greatest ease. TOOTH-ACH prevented, and that annoying complaint SCURVY in the gums, wholly eradicated.—The unsightly appearance of decay between teeth (which arises from the too great pressure on each other) is prevented or removed by FILING, effected without pain, and is the only effectual remedy. TARTAR can be separated by what is termed SCALING, which, judiciously performed, never injures the teeth, but renders the enamel beautifully white, and enables the person to keep it so, by mere application of a brush and water. To children shedding their teeth, the dental art is particularly beneficial, as by proper attention at this interesting period, deformity is prevented, and a permanent and regular set secured for after life. 2- January 7, 1815.

MR. BRADFORD.

A new administration of the Trustees of the Town, is about to commence; and if the present board will profit by the errors of their predecessors, some good may be expected to result from their labors. We have had two descriptions of watch; a night one, for the safety of the citizen & his property by night, & a day one to enforce police regulations. The writer, never being from home after 10 o'clock, can say nothing of the former from his own knowledge, though he has heard many complaints of them; but of the latter he can safely say, they have never done their duty. In proof of this, he refers to the board, to the posts and trees and other impediments which are suffered to annoy the passenger in the pavements and cross-ways of the thickest settled parts of the town; to the liberties which some people are suffered to take with the pavements raising them at their pleasure; to the kitchen sloop and other filth which people are daily casting or letting into the streets; to the PERPETUAL MUD HOLES WHICH CERTAIN PEOPLE are permitted to keep in the streets by their kitchen sloop and the drains from their wells; and to the offal of stables that in every part of the town is used to MANURE the footways. Look at Main, Water, Short, Main-Cross and Limestone Streets, and you can no where go an hundred yards, without seeing some or all of these truths. Yet all these things are against the By-Laws; and we seldom hear of a prosecution, unless some citizen becomes obnoxious to a watchman—NEVER, if the offender possess a CERTAIN KIND OF INFLUENCE. I do not mention names, lest it might be supposed my object was a malicious one, when it is to correct public evils; and I appeal to the actual observation of every citizen. It is time, that a reform took place; & if the present board will set the example, they will meet with the plaudits of their fellow citizens.

Before I put an end to this epistle, I beg leave to call the attention of the board, to the wretched manner in which the market house is kept, and governed, not only on common days, but even when it is appropriated to the purposes for which it was built. It is in the first place, the great and common repository of the public, for that species of filth, which produced so much revenue to the celebrated Emperor Vespasian. If, like this Roman Emperor, the trustees derived a revenue from the deposit, there would be some sense in suffering it to continue there, as there would also be, if our butter, beef, and vegetables, were improved by coming every market day in contact with its odorous qualities. But as neither revenue, nor valuable perfume is obtained by the practice, and as many a neat house-wife's and sensitive man's olfactory nerves are offended with its consequences, the writer supposes, a heavy fine should be inflicted on those who indulge themselves in it. If a day-watchman were instructed to attend the market house on a few public days to enforce a by-law on the subject, it is supposed this evil would not long continue to exist. Why have the trustees paid for sweeping the market house twice every week, when they have taken no steps to cleanse it of its greatest nuisance? CALHOUN.

CYNTHIANA MEETING.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Cynthiana and its vicinity, was held at the Tavern of Mr. George Pickett, to take under consideration the late measures adopted by the Banks of this state, in stopping the payment of specie, War Bonds, &c. was appointed Chairman, and JOHN MILLER, Esq. Clerk.

After an investigation of the causes which induced the measure, and consequences likely to result from it, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That it was expedient and necessary for the several Banks of Kentucky to suspend for the present, the payment of specie; and they view with surprise and regret the alarm which this measure has excited in many persons.

2. Resolved, That the Citizens composing this meeting, consider the Notes of the several Banks of this state, as valuable as heretofore, that they will continue to receive them, and that they will, in every respect, transact their business in said Banks as formerly.

And this meeting having confidence in the directors of said Banks, and the ability of said Banks to make payments in specie, when that measure shall be advisable, have therefore:

3. Resolved, That they will "view with indignation, the conduct of any person who shall attempt to mislead the public mind, as to the causes of said Banks suspending the payment of specie, or to depreciate their notes for the purpose, either of obstructing their circulation, or purchasing them at discount."

WM. BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

For Sale,

THAT large and well improved LOT, on which I now reside, having a front on Main-street of 146 feet, and extending back 246 1-2 feet, under a new board fence.

Also, An elegant and well toned PIANO FORTE, and a very elegant set of TEA CHINA. Apply to

JOHN G. COWLING.

AS I wish to dispose of the remnant of my LIBRARY, I will thank those who have the following Books on loan, therefrom, viz.—the 2d volume of Smollett's Works, containing THE ADVENTURES OF RODERIC RANDOM—the 1st vol. of MELISH'S TRAVELS—and the 1st and 2d vols. of SAUREN'S SERMONS, to return them as early as possible, as the loss of these renders the sets incomplete.

JOHN G. COWLING.

January 9, 1815.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 16.

The news from New-Orleans, which we publish in this day's Gazette, was issued in an extra, on Wednesday last.—We had hoped to have received farther intelligence from that quarter by the last mail, and had sent an express to Frankfort, where it delays two days, for the purpose of bringing it up—but, as usual, there was no mail to bring.—At this interesting crisis, twenty-three days, and but one mail!!—Return Jonathan—to Ohio.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Our readers have doubtless perceived that of late the chain of public intelligence from every part of the union, has been broken; and that we have not furnished them with the news, as early and as regularly as we had been accustomed to do. This has not been our fault. We have depended upon the public mail, and that of late, has been slow and irregular in its movements.

We hope our representatives in congress, whose duty it is, will make the post master general account to the public for this.

Until within a month past, we received letters (NOT papers) by the Marietta mail from the city of Washington twice a week in 8 days, and were promised the mail on the same line after new year in 6 days. We were much pleased with the improvement contemplated—but it turned out to be an improvement of a BACKWARD kind of character; for since new year, we have never received but parts of mails, and none from Washington in less than 9 and 10 days.

We were again promised an expeditious mail direct from New-Orleans, twice a week to this place; instead of which, it is carried thirty miles out of its course by the way of Frankfort, where it is delayed two days on account of the change in the Eastern mail. This may seem improvement to Mr. Meigs; but to ALL the people living between Frankfort and the Allegheny mountains, it is downright mockery; and at this time vexatious, because the fate of N. Orleans seems to hang on a thread, and the fortunes and blood of thousands, depend on the event. The old mail was a better one; being more regular, and carried in three days from Nashville to Lexington, from whence it was immediately dispatched up the country.

There is another of Mr. Meig's IMPROVEMENTS which claims some notice. Before he came into office, the people of every neighborhood, had some notice of the time of the arrival and departure of the mail: but now—neither the post master nor the citizen has any information on the subject.—If Mr. Meigs was suspected to have designed in every arrangement of his, a speculator on events would suppose, that by this arrangement, he intended to reduce the public functionary and the private citizen, to Rousseau's state of "blessed ignorance."

Before we dismiss this subject, we must inform our readers of a MOST WANTON, AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AN INSULTING ABUSE OF POWER IN ONE REGULATION OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE. We had long since heard of the circumstance; but, until lately, had no proof of it. Here it is:—THAT THE STATE OF OHIO BY A SPECIAL ORDER OF THAT OFFICE, HAS FOR SOME YEARS ENJOYED A POST OFFICE BENEFIT FROM WHICH THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY ARE BY THE SAME ORDER EXCLUDED!!! All letters and newspapers from the north and east of Washington City, have been forwarded to OHIO by the EXPRESS MAIL, whilst the papers of that city, and the papers and letters north east of it directed to KENTUCKY, are forwarded by the roundabout line of Chambersburgh and Pittsburg!!!

By the operation of this order, the citizen of Ohio receives his letters and papers three or four days sooner than the citizen of Kentucky.

If our representatives in Congress will trouble themselves with the enquiry, they will find this statement to be correct; and it will then be their duty to assert on the floor of Congress the rights of the state of Kentucky to a participation of all the benefits & privileges of the federal compact.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 42d Reg't K. M.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1815.
A Regimental Court of Enquiry, consisting of all the company Officers of the Regiment, will be convened at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, on Friday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock: for the purpose of hearing and determining all cases of inability to perform a tour of duty, as well of those who have been drafted as those who wish to be exempt from militia duty. All those concerned are required to attend. This measure becomes necessary, from some of those drafted who allege inability, not having in their power to attend the former court, ordered for the purpose, and to enable the Reg't to furnish their quota fit for service, on the day of rendezvous.
GEO. TROTTER, Lt. Col.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 5.
The National Bank Bill was taken up on Monday in the house—recommitted and considered on Tuesday—negatively—reconsidered—but not yet reported. The treasury is completely exhausted; and money must be obtained by some means or other. The army is in

want of their pay, and the ranks cannot be filled up without this necessary commodity.—The whole military operations of the country must lag without the sinews of war, and the unprincipled opposition is so powerful, that, unless the majority always unite, nothing can be done. Much must be yielded to necessity. Many well meaning republicans, cannot consent to the adoption of this measure—and their objections are very strong; but when such an alternative as now exists, is before them, they should choose without hesitation. The present secretary of war is, I believe, solicitous to carry on the war; but if Congress move so slowly, what is to be done? The President is very much abused by the hiring prints of G. Britain, and the more detestable prints of the Anglo faction here. Good intentions & a pure conscience must enable him to despise their abuse. Commodore Chauncey is in the city—his business, the building of more vessels on the lake. The accomplished General Winder, has arrived at Baltimore, and General Scott in Philadelphia. A winter expedition is seriously apprehended at Plattsburg. The bank bill engrosses the attention of the house, to the exclusion of all other business of a minor nature.—I still think it will pass. General Macomb has arrived at Plattsburg, where they gave him a federal salute.

ISHAM TALBOT, Esq. has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq.

The Legislature of this state have passed an act, appropriating thirty thousand dollars as a loan to the general government, to be placed in the hands of the contractors of the 8th military district, for the purpose of transporting provisions for the supply of the frontier posts.

Scioto Gazette.

Copy of a letter from the Governor to Col. Francisco.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 3d, 1815.

SIR—On last evening I received a letter from Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, commanding Military District No. 8, calling on me, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, for a complete regiment of 1000 men, to be marched to Detroit in time to relieve the regiment from this State now at that place.

You are therefore directed to rendezvous, with the 17th regiment of the detached militia of this State under your command, at Georgetown, in this State, on the 8th day of February next; and will from thence proceed without delay to Detroit, and report yourself to the officer commanding there, unless, in the meantime, you receive other orders.

General M'Arthur will be immediately notified of the orders you have received. He states that he will order the necessary rations, camp equipage and transportation, on the march.

The tour of service of the regiment from this State, now at Detroit, expires on the 10th day of March next. It is important that you should reach that place by that time.

It is questionable whether you will be furnished with camp equipage before you reach Newport. You will therefore probably find it most advisable to despatch your men in companies to that place, as fast as they collect at Georgetown.

You will advise Gen. M'Arthur of your arrival at Newport; and in the meantime can open a correspondence with him, if you wish further advice on any matter relating to your march, rations or equipments.

Owing to some mistake, the whole of the men ordered from the 15th brigade rendezvoused at Newport under Col. Porter; upon being advised of the fact, and that there was a deficiency of the complement to fill his regiment, I attached to it the company from that brigade which properly belonged to your command.

To complete your numbers, I hereby attach to your regiment Captain Joseph Straughn's company, which was detached from the 7th, Col. Humphrey Jones' regiment, of the militia of this State; and which, by the general order of the 28th day of July last, was attached to the separate battalion. You will issue your orders to him accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient

ISAAC SHELBY.

HOSTAGES RETURNED.

The following American officers who have been held for a long time by the British government, being the principal part of the twenty three hostages, have arrived at Plattsburg from Quebec:—

John Machesney, major 6th U. S. infantry.—Henry Flemming, captain 14th infantry.—Alexander M'Fwen, captain 16th infantry.—Isaac Roeck, captain 23d infantry.—Thomas Karney, captain 14th infantry.—Sidney Smith, Lieutenant U. S. navy.—John Warin, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—Thomas Randall, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—John W. Thompson, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—George Murdock, 2d Lieutenant 14th inf.—Nich. N. Robinson, 2d Lieutenant 14th infantry.—David P. Polk, 2d Lieutenant 12th infantry.—Masson Mudd, 3d Lieutenant 14th inf.—Samuel B. Griswold, 3d Lieutenant 23d infantry.—James Smith, 3d Lieutenant 25th infantry.—J. Chanson, Lieut. W. Dennison, Ensign.—J. B. Palmer, Deputy-Wagon-Master.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, Dec. 23.
An express arrived an hour ago stating that the enemy had landed from Lake Borgne, about 1000 men and that they had reached Villeris plantation, which is only seven miles below here—our men are gone to meet them, and we expect a good account from them—a fight will probably take place to night; and as the company I belong to is stationed in town at government house—I may be able to give you further particulars before the mail closes—About 5000 of the up-country troops are with us, and we are far from despairing.

24th 6 A. M.—It is now pretty well ascertained that instead of 1000 there were 3000 of the enemy landed—our men engaged, drove them back a mile and now occupy the ground.—In half an hour they will probably be fighting again, and this day must decide the fate of our city.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in General Jackson's army to his friend in this place, dated

"Camp, near New-Orleans, Dec 23.

"The British are said to be landing at the mouth of Pearl river, about 40 miles distant from this place. Their numbers from the best information that can be collected, is about eight thousand, and under the command of General Kean. They succeed in capturing our gun-boats in the bay of St. Louis—after an obstinate resistance of two hours. Should the enemy make their appearance, the Tennessee troops, near 5000 in number will do their duty."

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1814.

"The enemy is hard by, and we must fight them: this day the militia march en masse. There are upwards of 30 sail of the enemy—report says from 20 to 30,000. Five of our gun boats are destroyed—our men died nobly; they were attacked by 30 barges, armed each by 60 men—upwards of 1000 of the enemy are said to be killed, and 13 of their barges totally destroyed. In attempting to board our gun boats, our heroic commanders put fire to the magazines, and all were blown up together. Honor to their names—they have left us a noble example. Only one officer has escaped from the gun boats—he is in town."

Nash. Examiner.

The President frigate, Com. Decatur, went to sea from New York, on the evening of the 26th ult. on a cruise.

Boston, Dec. 23.

Sailed, on Wednesday, the elegant private armed brig Prince of Neufchatel, Capt. Millin, of New York, 18 guns and 130 men, on a cruise.

Sailed from Portland, private armed brig Ino, Capt. White, and schr. Mars, Capt. Libbey, both on a cruise. From Newburyport, brig Antelope, Captain Woodward, on a cruise.

PLATTSBURGH, DEC. 23.

We have received information, that a large number of British troops from the upper country, lately went down the St. Lawrence to Montreal—that no more had been left than were sufficient for garrison duty, and that great preparations were making at, and near Montreal, supposed for an expedition of some kind. In addition to the purchase of sleighs and Buffalo skins, a large quantity of shoes, lined with fur, had been purchased, which heretofore the troops have never been supplied with. A great part of the troops now in Canada being from a much warmer climate, perhaps the Buffalo skins and shoes of the above description, are provided on that account. Again, their provisions being in the lower Province, and their barracks more commodious, may account for their leaving the upper country.

It is, however, reported that they mean, if possible, to destroy our fleet on Lake Champlain, and to effect this, intend to send a sufficient force in sleighs with all possible speed, to perform the task before a sufficient opposing force can be got together; even at the expense of being made prisoners on their return. It is also reported they intend to attack Plattsburgh at the same time; for the purpose of giving those on the fleet expedition greater security, and, if successful, to establish themselves at Crown Point. As to the truth of what is reported, we give no opinion.

Our Inhabitants were, on Wednesday evening, greatly alarmed, and many commenced packing up their effects, on account of a report that the British had entered Champlain in force, supposed to be for this place; it however turned out to be only a few sleighs with exchanged prisoners.—Herald.

It is possible the two regiments lately ordered from Sackett's Harbour are destined to Plattsburgh.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Two gentlemen, masters of vessels we believe, have this day been examined by the committee of vigilance and safety, who have been with the enemy since August last, and were in the Menelaus frigate at the time of the demonstration on Baltimore. The attempt to pass the Ferry Branch was made, as one of them states, by eight boats carrying about 25 men each, eight of which were entirely destroyed with a loss, as was admitted by inferior officers, after their return, of from 5 to 600 men! Two boats only went from the Menelaus, both of which returned, but 17 of the men were missing. They have communicated some other information, highly interesting, but improper to communicate at the present time.

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF PLANK AND SCANTLING, OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES; For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey-men House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S. Lexington 11.



ATTENTION!

All Young men of desperate fortunes; all married men who live unpily with their wives; all who under the pressure of the times, who are willing to escape from difficulties by the surrender of thistense; all who are inspired with holy zeal of patriotism, and felpared to encounter death in its tremendous horrors; all who are nant at the arrogance and enormour barbarous foe, and pant for portunity to hurl vengeance head; are requested to assemble Court House in Lexington at 3 on Wednesday next, to make arrangements for an immediate march to Orleans, to participate in the struggle for the preservation of GREAT KEY TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
NELSON NICHOL
January 15th, 1815.

Adjutant & Inspector General

December 29,

GENERAL ORDERS.

All field and company officers who sent from their corps, by furlough or wise, except those on particular duty such as are designated for the recruit vice, will forthwith repair to their regiments and corps.

The Adjutants General of the sever districts and divisions, and the Commandant regiments and corps, will transmit to the office, to be laid before the Secretary of the names of all officers who fail to themselves for duty conformably to this

The names of those who report absence reason of indisposition, will also be mitted, designating such as are accomp with a certificate of inability.

All officers arriving at the seat of Government will immediately report themselves to this office, that the Secretary of War may advised of their orders and address; in like manner on their arrival at the headquarters of a district they will report at the tant General's office of each district.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER

Adjutant & Inspector G.



DIED,

In this city, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, RICHARD BRENT, a Senator of the United States from the state of Virginia. His health, always delicate, had been particularly so for some weeks previous to his decease, which however was not the less unexpected to his friends.

Perhaps no man has ever been more beloved or more esteemed, among an extensive range of friends and acquaintance than Richard Brent. With a mind polished by all the acquirements of a good education, & constant intercourse in the best society; he acquired a popularity in his native state, which has frequently placed him in every grade of office in the gift of the people; the duties of which he has discharged with zeal and acknowledged ability.

Though he has left behind him no mourning wife or children, his death will be lamented by a long train of kindred and of friends, to every one of whom he was as dear as a father, brother, son, might be.

Ordinance

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.
WHEREAS it has been deemed necessary and expedient by the trustees of Lexington, that they should issue their notes for the payment of money due to individuals for services rendered, until their revenue can be collected—in order therefore, to give the notes so issued, credit and currency—

BE it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the funds of the town are hereby pledged, for the payment of all notes issued by the authority of the said trustees, in the form of Promissory notes, or notes of Credit; and that all notes so issued, shall be receivable in taxes and payments of any kind or nature whatever, due to the town; and all collectors, or others authorized to receive them, if tendered at the full value of the coin they respectively purport to represent. Passed unanimously.

Certified from the Record of the Trustees.
MORGAN BROWN, Clerk.
January 18th.

"Analectic Magazine."

THE Gentleman who borrowed from the subscriber, the Analectic Magazine, No. 22, for October, 1814, directed and belonging to ERIN SMITH, will have the goodness to return it immediately—as the deficiency spoils the volume.

N. S. PORTER.
3-3

An Apprentice

Wanted to the Confectionary business. Good connections and recommendations are required.

Sugar.

Philadelphia double refined SUGAR—apply at the Confectionary store of
JOHN D. DUNCAN.
January 9th.

Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a note drawn by William Grimes, Jr. and endorsed by J. & D. Maccoun, which was held by the subscriber, dated 24 May, 1814, at 8 months after date, for \$1016 93-100—for which note I have received payment.

W. H. TEGARDEN.
January, 23

3rd RO.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
THE late proprietor of this establishment again requests his patrons, to settle their accounts. Subscribers who live in town, and those who receive papers at the office, will find their accounts ready—a short time, and but a short time will be allowed them to call and make payment.
T. SMITH.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

2d JANUARY, 1815.
A DIVIDEND of 6 per cent, (exclusive of the State and United States tax) for the half year, ending on the 31st ult. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, upon application at this office, on or after the 4th instant.
2-3 A. B. S. BARTON, CASHIER.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE EIRN OF Williamson & M'Kinney, ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.
Jan. 7. 2-4f.

For Sale,

ONE SET OF COTTON SPINNING MACHINES, consisting of ONE SINGLE THROTTLE of fifty-four Spindles—ONE CARVING MACHINE with Cards for the same, 24 inches on the wire with Roving and Drawing—all new and of the best quality. Enquire at my Factory on Water Street.
JOHN MARSH.
Lexington, Jan. 7, 1815. 2-3

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th instant, a DANCING SCHOOL, where he will teach the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Alemandes, German and Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired Slow Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO,

The French Language will be taught by J. Darrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at Mrs. Beck's Academy.

Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrac at Mr. Giron's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practising Ball every other week.

For terms and particulars apply as above.

2 Lexington, January 11, 181

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of MANOAH SINGLETON, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LANCASTER,
MOSES MARTIN,
ACTING LEGAL ATTORNEYS.
December 30, 1814. 2-6

ION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Ship of Lowry & Shaw was this
y mutual consent. Those hav-
la against said firm, are request-
ayment—those indebted are also
all and discharge their accounts
put into an officer's hands for

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
38
business will be continued at
y **J. LOWRY.**

Co-partnership

Shaw having been recently dis-
criber, one of that firm, takes
nforming his friends that he has
separate establishment next door
d, on Main Cross street, Lexing-
y exertion as heretofore, will be
modate those who may favor him
ers—and the usual attention to
ats of the first quality only, al-
for those who may please to
1 **Hiram Shaw.**

G. ESTABLISHMENT.

as wish to inform their friends and
s general, that they intend car-
rying on the

LING BUSINESS

us branches, on the Town Fork,
Lexington, at Royle's carding
y will attend at the following
1st day of every court, for the
cloth, which shall be returned on
g court days completely finished,
olumbian Inn, in Lexington, at
ern in Versailles, and at Benj-
rn in Richmond
sited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
and at Tauls' place on the Tates
three miles from the river, shall
with due respect and prompt-
assing to and from Richmond. The
flatter themselves, from the super-
ior establishment, to be able to fi-
nferior to none in Kentucky, and
it a reasonable share of public pa-
HENRY RALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
42

TRAIT PAINTING.

SKIN from Philadelphia, respect-
informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
on and its vicinity, that he has com-
Oil Painting of Portraits, in the
he store of Bobb and Vigus. Cheap-
occupied by D. Bradford as an
e. Mr. H. engages to perform his
satisfaction of his employers—
ts of a number of Gentle men ta-
has been in Lexington may be
oom, which is open at all hours of
40-1f

ating & Brass Foundry

& E. WOODRUFF,

TFULLY inform their friends
e public in general, that they still
carry on the above business in all
es at their former stand opposite
ers, on Main-street, Lexington—
their sincere thanks for past pa-
hope by their strict attention to
merit its continuance.

AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
riddle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
E MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
they will sell much lower than has
een sold in the western country. Coun-
merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe
and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock
Work, &c.

CASE OF THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assort-
ment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for
old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-1f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their
interest to call on him, or to give him their
orders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for **TALLOW,**
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1f

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppo-
site Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles
from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a
CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use.

Apply to

JOHN HART.

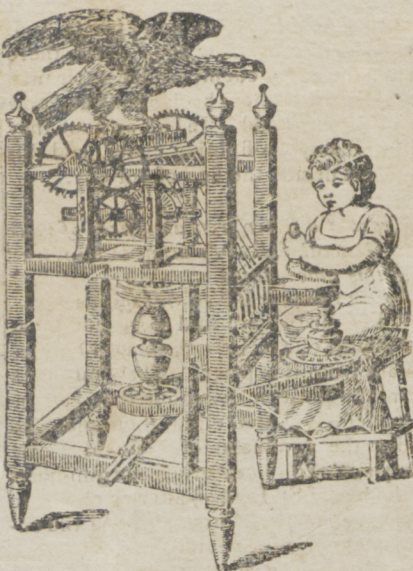
Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing,
a quantity of **PRINTING INK,** of a super-
ior quality.

Also a fount of **PICA,** nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 29. 38.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton,
will be seen at the house of Mr. Whitney's
Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's
any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown
Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars
The mottle parts will be furnished for six or
any larger number of spindles at five dollars
per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to
call and see this simple and expeditious mode
of spinning cotton.

42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in
wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass
Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the
several parts of a Spinning Machine. To be seen
at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's
Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two
inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best
quality, seasoned.

October 22—43.

CINCINNATI, 1814.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

WARE-HOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE AND SON,
(Late of Lexington, Ky.)
Have commenced the Storage & Commission
Business in a new and commodious brick
Ware-House, in Cincinnati.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend
on every attention in the receiving, forward-
ing and transacting all concerns entrusted to them.

46

FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man
and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto.
both brought up to house business, and the Man has
occasionally worked out. For further particulars,
enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 17, 1814.—51—

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them

19-1f May 10, 1813.

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo-
ron and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-
dence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-1f

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-
duced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

Public Entertainment will continue to be
kept during the fall and winter months at the
above place, by

H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814. 38

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received
an elegant assortment of **LADIES** and
MISSSES Morocco and Kid **SHOES.**—Likewise,
Gentlemen and Youths **Shoe's,** which are now
steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at
Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rhine, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of **DRY GOODS.**
A quantity of **TAR & LAMP-BLACK.**

M. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street,
opposite the court-house. } Dec. 2. 40-1f

TO RENT,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, a large yard and
convenient out offices, suitable for a tavern and wag-
gon yard, or any other business that would require
number of buildings—enquire of **TH. HANLY.**

Lexington, 21st Nov. 47-1f

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-1f

Fayette County, Set.

ON the 20th day of August now last past, was
left in my Livery Stable, by a stranger, one likely
GREY HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, shod before when
left, long tail, no brands perceivable, 15 hands 2
inches high. I hereby notify the owner, that on
Monday the 16th day of January, at the court-house
in Lexington, I shall proceed to sell said horse for
his expenses, if no further arrangement is made re-
specting said horse, by that day.

December 27, 1814. 1—

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Rutherford, five miles
from Lexington, Hickman road, one Sorrel Horse,
14 1-2 hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white,
12 years old, some white hairs in his tail—appraised
to \$15 by Edward Payne and Robert Grinstead,
this 26th day of October, 1814.

O. KEEN, J. P.

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOW-
AN having assigned over all and every species
of their property to the Subscriber, in trust,
to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all
those creditors who will execute to them a
release; the subscriber for the purpose of exe-
cuting this trust, will for the present attend
on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Satur-
day's, where the creditors of James Coleman
and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the
different firms in which they are interested,
shall have an exhibit of the trust and may
execute the release, so as to entitle them to the
benefit of the assignment. After sufficient no-
tice is given to all the creditors, to afford them
an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust
the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of
the various species of property, in that manner
he deems best calculated to secure the inter-
est of all parties concerned; in the interme-
diate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor
to procure such information as to the situation
and value of the property in trust, and adjust
the balances due them, so as to enable him to
exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a
complete history of the situation and value of
each and every species of property, and will
then receive sealed proposals from those credi-
tors for any part of said estate or adopt such
other plans for the disposition of the property
as may be agreed on at a meeting of said credi-
tors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, Trustee.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814. 51-1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.
The subscriber offers for sale several VAL-
UABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st.
22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107
feet back with the privilege of
building over said alley, & join-
ing J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall—
The back part of said lot from
the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet
wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above
lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet
back—on said lot is a frame build-
ing &c. occupied at present by
Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street,
near the public square, is 60 feet
in front, running back to the
next street 231 feet. It is an ex-
cellent situation for a tavern. I
will sell it altogether or divide
it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece of parcel of ground ly-
ing near the Steam mill—a cor-
ner lot, bounded by Mill street
and Steam mill street—109 feet
on the latter and 80 feet on the
former to an alley. I will sell it
in whole or divide it as may suit
purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly
opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is
40 feet on said street, running
back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the
above property, will learn the terms by apply-
ing to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

NOTICE.

THE stated meetings of the Directors of the
LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK, will hereafter be on
every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P.
M. Notes offered for discount, must be
lodged in the Bank between the hours of 10
and 2 of the same days.

F. DEWEES, Clerk.

Nov. 26, 1814. 48.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the **DRUG STORE** of JOHN WAIN-
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chapside,
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the **NAIL FACTORY** of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room.

47-1f Lexington, November 20.

NOBLE & BYWATERS

Have opened an elegant assortment of
MERCHANDISE.

Perhaps the best in the western country which
will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash
or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their
store will be found in the brick house former-
ly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and
lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best
cotton in half bales sale.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book
account, are requested to make immediate
payment—no indulgence will be given.

Those having claims against E. Noble, will
please bring them for settlement.

41

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a **NAIL MANUFAC-**
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-
rived at so high a state of improvement.

Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed on the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-1f August 8, 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th inst a **YELLOW**
WOMAN named **MATILDA,** 22 years
of age, five feet eight or nine inches high,
strait made, had on when she went away,
a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and
bound shoes, cross-barred handkerchief round
her head, very curly hair for her colour, high
nose, reads and writes a little, and has been
seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington.
The above reward will be given if taken out of
the state, or **TEN DOLLARS** if taken in the
state and secured so that I get her again, and
all reasonable charges paid if brought home to
me in Lexington.

LEAVING YOUNG.

October 31. 44

ALMANACS,

BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE,
For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commis-
sioners appointed by the act of Congress pas-
sed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand
eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act
providing for the indemnification of certain
claimants of public lands in the Mississippi
territory," hereby, according to the injunctions
of the said act, give notice to all whom it may
concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the
said act will meet on the first Monday in Janu-
ary next, at the City of Washington, as by
said act is directed, for the purpose then, or
as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of
adjudging and determining upon the sufficien-
cy of all such releases, assignments and pow-
ers as may be executed and deposited in the
office of the secretary of state, in conformity
with directions of the said act; and also then
and there, or as soon thereafter as may be prac-
ticable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally
determining upon all controversies arising from
released claims which may be found to conflict
with, and be adverse to each other; and also
of adjudging and determining upon all such
claims under a certain act, or pretended act,
of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supple-
mentary to an act entitled an act for ap-
propriating a part of the unlocated territory
of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the
late state troops and other purposes there-
in mentioned, declaring the right of this
state to the unappropriated territory there-
of, for the protection and support of the
frontiers of this state, and for other purposes,"
passed January the seventh, one thousand se-
ven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found
to have accrued to the United States by op-
eration of law; and, generally, for the purpose
of doing and performing all matters and
things enjoined upon the said commissioners
by the act of the thirty-first of March, one
thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814. 44-3m

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed
by the act of Congress of the 31st of March,
1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of op-
inion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare,
by themselves or their counsel, the releases as
signments and powers mentioned in the first
section of the act. Desirous nevertheless, to
give every facility to the execution of the act
consistent with what is taken to be its right
construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may
find it necessary to prefer their claims through
an agent or attorney, should invest such agent
or attorney with authority to add to or alter
the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise
their form and manner, so that they may con-
form to such directions and decisions as the
commissioners may give when organized by a
Board, and proceeding to execute their func-
tions under the act. By this course such
changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are
susceptible of being made upon the spot, can
take place without further inconvenience to
the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 20th, 1814. 46 8

T. McCALL,

At the Kentucky Gazette Printing Office,
HAS FOR SALE,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

School Books,

COMPRISING

Murray's Grammar,
— Reader,
— Sequel, &c.
Guthrie's Arithmetic,
Bennett's do.

Walker and Johnson's
Pocket & 8vo. Dicti-
onary.

American Speaker,
Columbian Orator,
Tooke's Pantheon,
Main's Introduction,
Virgil Delphini,
Horace Delphini,
Davison's Virgil,
Hutton's Mathematics,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Lectures.

Blair's do.
Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Clark's Homer's Iliad,
Pope's do. do.
do. do. Odyssey,
American Biographical
Dictionary,
Brooks's Gazetteer,
Butterworth's Concord-
ance,

Brown's do.
States and State Pencils,
Writing Paper,
Post, Cap, &c.
Blank Books of every description,
Copy and Cyphering Books.

A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase
by the quantity.

T. M. C. assures the public that his unremit-
ted endeavors shall be to please, and hopes that his assidu-
ity will insure him a continuance of the favors
ways so liberally bestowed.

Lexington, Dec. 12—50

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any hereto-
fore finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1f

Strayed

Some time in October last, a **CHESNUT** **SOR-**
REL **MARE,** light coloured mane and tail, with
foal, shod all round, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6
years old, star and snip, branded J. B. on the hat-
tock, paws and trots—Also a small **SORREL**
MARE, blaze face, flax mane and tail, age and
other marks not recollected. Whoever will deliver
all or either of those creatures to the subscriber,
living two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown
road, shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

December 26, 1814.

TAKEN UP by Belain P. Evans, near the Cross
Plains, One